

the inner edge, with scattered, slender setæ, three of which arise from the tip of the terminal joint. The exopodite is of the same structure as that of the second pair of gnathopoda, except that the terminal part has one joint more; the basal part is provided with six slender, ciliated bristles along the outer edge.

The second pair of legs (fig. 9) are not very much shorter than the first, and are likewise very slender and composed of the same number of joints. The basal joint is almost straight and not so densely beset with bristles as that of the first pair. The carpal joint is rather elongate, linear, and armed along the inner edge with a dense row of short spines. The propodal joint, on the other hand, is very small, and constricted at the base, whereas the terminal joint is elongate, linear, and provided with scattered spine-like bristles; these two joints, taken together, about equal in length the carpal joint. These legs are in both sexes provided with well-developed natatory exopodites of the same structure as those on the first pair.

The three posterior pairs of legs (figs. 10, 11) successively decrease in length, and have the basal joint very slender, and longer than all the others combined. In the female all these legs at first sight appear simple, without any exopodites, but on closer examination a very small and narrow appendage is found affixed to the basal joint of the two anterior pairs (see fig. 10), as in the genera *Lamprops* and *Hemilamprops*. This appendage (fig. 10, *a*), which undoubtedly represents a rudimentary exopodite, is composed of two distinctly defined joints of nearly equal length, the last of which is provided with four simple bristles. In the male the two anterior pairs of these legs (fig. 15) have fully-developed natatory exopodites of the same structure as those of the preceding pairs, and the basal joint exhibits a slight dilatation at the base to receive the muscles moving the exopodite.

The last pair of legs (fig. 11) are in both sexes simple and much smaller than the preceding pairs, both the basal and meral joints being considerably shorter.

In most of the female specimens the incubatory lamellæ forming the marsupial pouch are in the course of development at the bases of the second pair of gnathopoda and the three anterior pairs of legs, though they are still rather small, so as not to meet in the middle line (see fig. 1).

Only three pairs of pleopoda are present in the male, as in the genera *Hemilamprops* and *Platyaspis*, and they belong to the three anterior caudal segments (see Pl. II. fig. 8). They were not fully developed in the specimens examined (Pl. III. fig. 16), though exhibiting all their parts distinctly defined. The basal part or scape is narrow, quadrangular, and still without any trace of bristles or spines. The terminal plates (fig. 17) are very short, and each of them is provided at the tip with four short and thick bristles. The outer plate is distinctly biarticulate, whereas the inner is uniarticulate; the latter is somewhat broader than the outer one, and its external edge juts out in the middle as a narrow conical process bearing two auditory bristles.